

APPLICATION  
FOR  
UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

TITLE: PHA ADHESIVE COMPOSITIONS

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## PHA Adhesive Compositions

### **CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

This application is a continuation-in-part of United States Application No. [Attorney Docket No. 14074-014001], entitled “PHA Blends,” filed on even date herewith and claims the benefit of United States Provisional Application No.: 60/449,187, entitled “PHA Adhesive Compositions,” filed on February 21, 2003. The contents of both of these applications are hereby incorporated by reference in their entireties.

### **TECHNICAL FIELD**

The invention relates to adhesive compositions that contain at least one polyhydroxyalkanoate (PHA), and related methods and articles.

### **BACKGROUND**

Adhesive compositions can be used to form a bond between two surfaces, such as, for example, surfaces made of wood, metal, plastic, paper, cloth, mammalian skin and/or tissues.

In certain applications, a surface can be coated with a relatively tacky adhesive composition, commonly referred to as a pressure sensitive adhesive. The coated surface can be contacted with a second, uncoated surface using relatively light pressure to form an adhesive bond between the two surfaces.

In some applications, one or both surfaces can be coated with an adhesive that is relatively non-tacky prior to contact with the surface(s), commonly referred to as a contact adhesive. When the surfaces are contacted under appropriate conditions of temperature and/or pressure, an adhesive bond can form between the surfaces.

### **SUMMARY**

The invention relates to PHA adhesive compositions, and related methods and articles.

In one aspect, the invention features an adhesive composition that contains a PHA. The adhesive composition has a surface tack time value of at most about 15 seconds. When exposed to a pressure of at most about 100 psig, the adhesive composition can form a bond with a surface or itself, where the bond has a peel bond strength of at least about 10 Nm<sup>-2</sup>.

In another aspect, the invention features an article that includes a substrate and a composition supported by a surface of the substrate. The composition contains a PHA and has a surface tack time value of at most about 15 seconds. When exposed to a pressure of at most about 100 psig, the composition can form a bond with a surface of another substrate, where the bond has a peel bond strength of at least about  $10 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ .

In a further aspect, the invention features an article that includes a substrate and a composition supported by a surface of the substrate. The composition contains a PHA. The composition has a surface tack of at most about 15 seconds and an open time of at least about 70 minutes.

In one aspect, the invention features an article that includes a substrate and a composition supported by a surface of the substrate. The composition contains a PHA having a weight average molecular weight of from about 1,000 Daltons to about 900,000 Daltons. When exposed to a pressure of at most about 100 psig, the adhesive composition can form a bond with a surface, where the bond has a peel bond strength of at least about  $10 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ .

In another aspect, the invention features an article that includes a substrate and a composition supported by a surface of the substrate. The composition contains a PHA having a crystallinity of from about 5% to about 65%. When exposed to a pressure of at most about 100 psig, the adhesive composition can form a bond with a surface, where the bond has a peel bond strength of at least about  $10 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ .

In a further aspect, the invention features an article that includes a substrate and a composition supported by a surface of the substrate. The composition contains a PHA having a glass transition temperature of from about  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to about  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . When exposed to a pressure of at most about 100 psig, the adhesive composition can form a bond with a surface, where the bond has a peel bond strength of at least about  $10 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ .

In one aspect, the invention features a method that includes contacting a composition with a surface of an article, and processing the composition to form a layer having a surface tack time value of at most about 15 seconds. The composition contains a PHA and a solvent for the PHA. When exposed to a pressure of at most about 100 psig, the layer can form a bond, where the bond has a peel bond strength of at least about  $10 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ .

Processing the composition can include removing at least some of the solvent from the composition, e.g., removing solvent from the composition at a rate so that an open time of the

layer is less than a time period at which the PHA reaches its final crystallinity in the layer. The layer can contain, e.g., at most about 95 weight percent adhesive additives. The layer can contain, e.g., at most about 40 weight percent solvent. The layer can contain, e.g., at least about five weight percent PHA. The peel bond strength of the layer can be at least about  $100 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ .

5 The pressure can be at most about 50 psig. The layer can have an open time of at least about 70 minutes. The PHA can have a weight average molecular weight of from about 1,000 Daltons to about 900,000 Daltons. The PHA in the layer can have a crystallinity of from about 5% to about 65%. The PHA in the layer has a glass transition temperature of from about  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to about  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The composition can include at least two different PHAs, e.g., one of the PHAs can have a first weight average molecular weight, and a different PHA can have a second weight average molecular weight, a difference between the first and second weight average molecular weights being at least about 1,000 Daltons.

10 In another aspect, the invention features a method that includes pressing a PHA between at least two surfaces to form a pressed PHA, and separating the surfaces to expose the pressed PHA. The pressed PHA has a surface tack time value of at most about 15 seconds. When exposed to a pressure of at most about 100 psig, the pressed PHA can form a bond with a surface, where the bond has a peel bond strength of at least about  $10 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ .

15 Pressing can occur at a temperature of at most about  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Pressing can occur at a pressure of at most about 100 psig. The PHA can have a weight average molecular weight of from about 1,000 Daltons to about 900,000 Daltons. The pressed PHA can have a crystallinity of from about 5% to about 65%. The pressed PHA can have a glass transition temperature of from about  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$  to about  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

20 In a further aspect, the invention features an adhesive composition that includes two different PHAs. The difference in the weight average molecular weight of the two PHAs is at least about 1,000 Daltons. When exposed to a pressure of at most about 100 psig, the adhesive composition can form a bond with a surface, where the bond has a peel bond strength of at least about  $10 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ .

25 In one aspect, the invention features an article that includes a substrate and an adhesive composition supported by the substrate. The adhesive composition includes two different PHAs. 30 The difference in the weight average molecular weight of the two PHAs is at least about 1,000

Daltons. When exposed to a pressure of at most about 100 psig, the adhesive composition can form a bond with a surface, where the bond has a peel bond strength of at least about  $10 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ .

In another aspect, the invention features an adhesive composition that includes two different PHAs. At least one of the PHAs has a polydispersity index of at least about two. When  
5 exposed to a pressure of at most about 100 psig, the adhesive composition can form a bond with a surface, where the bond has a peel bond strength of at least about  $10 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ .

In a further aspect, the invention features an article that includes a substrate and an adhesive composition supported by the substrate. The adhesive composition includes two different PHAs. At least one of the PHAs has a polydispersity index of at least about two. When  
10 exposed to a pressure of at most about 100 psig, the adhesive composition can form a bond with a surface, where the bond has a peel bond strength of at least about  $10 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ .

Embodiments can include one or more of the following features.

The PHA can have a weight average molecular weight of, for example, from about 1,000 Daltons to about 900,000 Daltons.

15 The PHA can have a glass transition temperature of from, for example, about  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to about  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

The PHA can have a crystallinity of, for example, from about 5% to about 65%.

The PHA can have a polydispersity index of, for example, at least about 2, at least about 2.5.

20 The composition can have a surface tack time value of, for example, at most about 15 seconds.

The composition can have an open time of, for example, at least about 10 minutes.

The composition can further include one or more solvents.

25 The composition can contain one or more adhesive additives (e.g., one or more tackifiers, cross-linking agents, initiators, colorants, waxes, stabilizers and/or plasticizers).

The composition can contain at least two different PHAs. The difference in the weight average molecular weight of two of the PHAs can be, for example, at least about 1,000 Daltons, at least about 50,000 Daltons, at least about 100,000 Daltons.

The pressure can be, for example, at most about 50 psig.

30 The peel bond strength can be, for example, at least about  $100 \text{ Nm}^{-2}$ .

Other features, objects, and advantages of the invention will be apparent from the description and the claims.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In general, the PHA adhesive compositions contain one or more PHAs, and optionally one or more additional components (e.g., one or more solvents, one or more adhesive additives).

In certain embodiments, a PHA adhesive composition can have a relatively low surface tack. For example, in some embodiments, a PHA adhesive composition can be substantially non-tacky to the touch prior to its use in forming an adhesive bond between two surfaces. In certain embodiments, a PHA adhesive composition can have a surface tack time value of at most about 15 seconds (e.g., at most about 12 seconds, at most about 10 seconds, at most about 9 seconds, at most about 8 seconds, at most about 7 seconds, at most about 6 seconds, at most about 5 seconds, at most about 4 seconds, at most about 3 seconds, at most about 2 seconds, at most about 1 second, at most 0.5 second, at most 0.1 second, zero seconds) prior to its use in forming an adhesive bond between two surfaces.

As referred to herein, the surface tack time value of a PHA adhesive composition is determined as follows. A galvanised steel washer having mass of 13.85 grams (g) with external diameter 38.17 millimeter (mm) and internal diameter 13.41 millimeter (mm) is placed onto a horizontally displaced surface that is coated with the PHA adhesive composition. The surface is then inverted, so that gravitational force on the object and the adhesive force of the composition on the object oppose each another. The time required for the object to fall from the surface is the surface tack time value of the PHA composition. In general, a PHA adhesive composition having a lower surface tack will have a shorter surface tack time value than a PHA adhesive composition having a higher surface tack.

In some embodiments, a PHA composition can form a relatively strong bond between two surface when exposed to a relatively low laminating pressure. For example, in certain embodiments, a PHA adhesive composition can form an adhesive bond between two surfaces with a peel bond strength of at least about 10 Newtons per square meter ( $\text{N/m}^2$ ) (e.g., at least about 50  $\text{N/m}^2$ , at least about 100  $\text{N/m}^2$ , at least about 250  $\text{N/m}^2$ , at least about 500  $\text{N/m}^2$ , at least about 1000  $\text{N/m}^2$ ) when the PHA composition is exposed to a laminating pressure of at most about 100 pounds per square inch gauge (psig) (e.g., at most about 90 psig, at most about 80

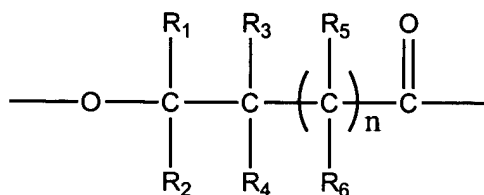
psig, at most about 70 psig, at most about 60 psig, at most about 50 psig, at most about 40 psig, at most about 30 psig, at most about 20 psig, at most about 15 psig, at most about 10 psig, at most about 5 psig, at most about 1 psig).

As used herein, a laminating pressure refers to a pressure applied to the composition when it is in contact with both surfaces.

As referred to herein, the peel bond strength of a bond between the two surfaces is determined according to the ASTM 1995-92 test method by placing the bonded surfaces in an Instron tensile testing machine and evaluating the force required to separate the surfaces using a 90 degree peel angle and a crosshead speed of 25 millimeter/minute.

In some embodiments, a PHA composition can have a relatively long open time. For example, in certain embodiments, a PHA adhesive composition can have an open time of at least about 10 minutes (e.g., at least about 50 minutes, at least about 70 minutes at least about 100 minutes, at least about 200 minutes, at least about three hours, at least about six hours, at least about 12 hours, at least about 24 hours, at least about 48 hours, at least about 96 hours, at least about 120 hours). As used herein, the open time of a PHA composition refers to the maximum amount of time that the PHA adhesive composition can be exposed to ambient environmental conditions (e.g., ambient temperature, pressure, humidity) prior to its use in forming an adhesive bond. In some embodiments, the open time is generally an upper limit of permissible exposure and/or storage time of a PHA composition before the PHA composition is rendered a non-adhesive composition. In certain embodiments, the open time is exceeded when the PHA adhesive composition is unable to form an adhesive bond between two surfaces with a peel bond strength of at least about  $10 \text{ N/m}^2$  when the compositions are exposed to a laminating pressure of at most about 100 psig.

A PHA has at least one monomer unit with the structure:



where n is zero or an integer (e.g., one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, etc.). Each of R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, R<sub>5</sub> and R<sub>6</sub> is independently a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom or a hydrocarbon radical. A hydrocarbon radical contains at least one carbon atom (e.g., one carbon atom, two carbon atoms, three carbon atoms, four carbon atoms, five carbon atoms, six carbon atoms, seven carbon atoms, eight carbon atoms, etc.). A hydrocarbon radical can be saturated or unsaturated, substituted or unsubstituted, branched or straight chained, and/or cyclic or acyclic. Examples of substituted hydrocarbon radicals include halo-substituted hydrocarbon radicals, hydroxy-substituted hydrocarbon radicals, nitrogen-substituted hydrocarbon radicals and oxygen-substituted hydrocarbon radicals. Examples of hydrocarbon radicals include methyl, ethyl, propyl, butyl, pentyl, hexyl, octyl and decyl.

Examples of monomer units include 3-hydroxybutyrate, 3-hydroxypropionate, 3-hydroxyvalerate, 3-hydroxyhexanoate, 3-hydroxyheptanoate, 3-hydroxyoctanoate, 3-hydroxynonanoate, 3-hydroxydecanoate, 3-hydroxydodecanoate, 3-hydroxytetradecanoate, 3-hydroxyhexadecanoate, 3-hydroxyoctadecanoate, 3-hydroxy-4-pentenoate, 4-hydroxybutyrate, 4-hydroxyvalerate, 5-hydroxyvalerate, and 6-hydroxyhexanoate.

In some embodiments, the PHA can be a homopolymer (all monomer units are the same). Examples of PHA homopolymers include poly 3-hydroxyalkanoates (e.g., poly 3-hydroxypropionate, poly 3-hydroxybutyrate, poly 3-hydroxyhexanoate, poly 3-hydroxyheptanoate, poly 3-hydroxyoctanoate, poly 3-hydroxydecanoate, poly 3-hydroxydodecanoate), poly 4-hydroxyalkanoates (e.g., poly 4-hydroxybutyrate), poly 5-hydroxyalkanoates (e.g., poly 5-hydroxypentanoate), poly 6-hydroxyalkanoates (e.g., poly 6-hydroxyhexanoate) and polylactic acid. Another example of a homopolymer of interest is polyglycolic acid (for which there is only one carbon other than the carbonyl carbon in the monomer structure).



In certain embodiments, the PHA can be a copolymer (contain two or more different monomer units). Examples of PHA copolymers include poly 3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxypropionate, poly 3-hydroxybutyrate-co-4-hydroxybutyrate, poly 3-hydroxybutyrate-co-4-hydroxypentenoate, poly 3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxyvalerate, poly 3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxyhexanoate, poly 3-hydroxybutyrate-co-4-hydroxybutyrate, poly 3-hydroxybutyrate-co-4-hydroxyvalerate, poly 3-hydroxybutyrate-co-6-hydroxyhexanoate, poly 3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxyheptanoate, poly 3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxyoctanoate, poly 3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxydecanoate, poly 3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxydodecanotate, poly 3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxyoctanoate-co-3-hydroxydecanoate, poly 3-hydroxydecanoate-co-3-hydroxyoctanoate, and poly 3-hydroxybutyrate-co-3-hydroxyoctadecanoate. Although examples of PHA copolymers having two different monomer units have been provided, the PHA can have more than two different monomer units (e.g., three different monomer units, four different monomer units, five different monomer units, six different monomer units, seven different monomer units, eight different monomer units, nine different monomer units, etc.).

In certain embodiments, the PHA can be derived from biomass, such as plant biomass and/or microbial biomass (e.g., bacterial biomass, yeast biomass, fungal biomass). Biomass-derived PHA can be formed, for example, via enzymatic polymerization of the monomer units. The biomass can be formed of one or more of a variety of entities. Such entities include, for example, microbial strains for producing PHAs (e.g., *Alcaligenes eutrophus* (renamed as *Ralstonia eutropha*), *Bacillus*, *Alcaligenes latus*, *Azotobacter*, *Aeromonas*, *Comamonas*, *Pseudomonads*), genetically engineered organisms, preferably containing no recombinant plasmids, for producing PHAs (e.g., *Pseudomonas*, *Ralstonia*, *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella*), yeasts for producing PHAs, and plant systems for producing PHAs. Such entities are disclosed, for example, in Lee, *Biotechnology & Bioengineering* 49:1-14 (1996); Braunegg et al., (1998), J. Biotechnology 65: 127-161; Madison, L. L. and Huisman, G. W. (1999), Metabolic Engineering of Poly(3-Hydroxyalkanoates): From DNA to Plastic. Microbiol. Mol. Biol. Rev. 63, 21-53; and Snell and Peoples 2002, Metabolic Engineering 4: 29-40, which are hereby incorporated by reference.

In certain embodiments, the PHA can be derived by chemical synthesis, such as by the ring opening polymerization of  $\beta$ -lactone monomers using various catalysts or initiators such as aluminoxanes, distannoxanes, or alkoxy-zinc and alkoxy-aluminum compounds (see Agostini,

D.E. *et al. Polym. Sci., Part A-1*, 9: 2775-2787 (1971); Gross, R.A. *et al., Macromolecules* 21:2657-2668 (1988); Dubois, P.I. *et al., Macromolecules*, 26:4407-4412 (1993); LeBorgne, A. and Spassky, N. *Polymer*, 30:2312-2319 (1989); Tanahashi, N. and Doi, Y. *Macromolecules*, 24:5732-5733 (1991); Hori, Y.M. *et al., Macromolecules*, 26:4388-4390 (1993); Kemnitzer, J.E. *et al., Macromolecules*, 26:1221-1229 (1993); Hori, Y.M. *et al., Macromolecules*, 26:5533-5534 (1993); Hocking, P.J. and Marchessault, R.H., *Polym Bull.*, 30: 163-170 (1993). The PHA can also be obtained by condensation polymerization of esters (see Hubbs, J.C. and Harrison, M.N. U.S. Patent No.: 5,563, 239) or by chemoenzymatic methods (see Xie, *et al., Macromolecules*, 30:6997-6998 (1997)).

The PHA can have a weight average molecular weight of from about 1,000 Daltons to about 900,000 Daltons (e.g., from about 10,000 Daltons to about 500,000 Daltons, from about 50,000 Daltons to about 250,000 Daltons, from about 75,000 Daltons to about 150,000 Daltons, from about 95,000 Daltons to about 115,000 Daltons). As used herein, weight average molecular weight is determined by gel permeation chromatography, using e.g., chloroform as both the eluent and diluent for the PHA samples. Calibration curves for determining molecular weights can be generated using polystyrene molecular weight standards.

In some embodiments, a relatively low molecular weight PHA can be obtained as follows. A PHA of a weight average molecular weight of at least about 80,000 Daltons (e.g., at least about 100,000 Daltons, at least about 150,000 Daltons, at least about 200,000 Daltons, at least about 300,000 Daltons, prepared, at least about 400,000 Daltons, at least about 500,000 Daltons, at least about 600,000 Daltons, at least about 700,000 Daltons, at least about 800,000 Daltons, at least about 900,000 Daltons, at least about 1,000,000 Daltons, at least about 1,500,000 Daltons, at least about 2,000,000 Daltons) is prepared (e.g., by one of the methods described above). The PHA is then be subjected to an acid hydrolysis reaction during which the hydrolytic cleavage of one or more monomer units from the PHA can occur. The loss of one or more monomer units can result in the production of a lower molecular weight PHA (a PHA with fewer monomer units than the PHA introduced at the beginning of the hydrolysis reaction). The acid hydrolysis reaction can occur in the presence of a strong acid catalyst, e.g. sulfuric or hydrochloric acid. The reaction can be performed at ambient temperature or elevated temperatures of at least about 70°C (e.g., at least about 80°C, at least about 90°C, at least about 100°C, at least about 110°C, at least about 120°C, at least about 130°C, at least about 140°C).

The reaction can optionally be carried out in the presence of alcohols, diols or polyols, whereby a lower molecular weight PHA can be obtained in which the terminal carboxyl group of the PHA can be esterified. PHA hydrolysis reactions are described in commonly owned, copending U.S. Patent Application 09/999,782 (Publication Date: June 6, 2002; Publication No.: US 2002/0068810 A1), which is hereby incorporated by reference.

In some embodiments, a PHA can have a polydispersity index (PDI) of at least about 2.0 (e.g., at least about 2.1, at least about 2.2, at least about 2.3, at least about 2.4, at least about 2.5, at least about 2.6, at least about 2.7, at least about 2.8, at least about 2.9). As referred to herein, the PDI of a PHA is calculated by dividing the weight average molecular weight of the PHA by the number average molecular weight of the PHA. The number average molecular weight of a PHA can be measured using gel permeation chromatography.

A PHA can have a glass transition temperature ( $T_g$ ) of, for example, from about  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  to about  $20^{\circ}\text{C}$  (e.g., from about  $-35^{\circ}\text{C}$  to about  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , from about  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  to about  $-5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , from about  $-25^{\circ}\text{C}$  to about  $-10^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). As referred to herein, the  $T_g$  of a PHA is determined using differential scanning calorimetry (DSC) as follows. The sample is heated in a differential scanning calorimeter from e.g.,  $-50^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+100^{\circ}\text{C}$  at  $10^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{minute}$ . The glass transition temperature is the inflection in the DSC heat capacity versus temperature curve.

A PHA can have a volume percent crystallinity of from about 5% to about 65% (e.g., from about 20% to about 60%, from about 30% to about 55%, from about 40% to about 50%). As referred to herein, the volume crystallinity of a PHA is determined from the data contained in the DSC heat capacity versus temperature curve and is calculated by dividing the crystalline mass of the PHA sample by the total mass of the PHA sample.

A PHA adhesive composition can contain multiple different PHAs. In some embodiments, the composition can contain different PHAs (e.g., two different PHAs, three different PHAs, four different PHAs, five different PHAs) with a difference in the weight average molecular weight of two of the PHAs being at least 1,000 Daltons (e.g., at least 25,000 Daltons, at least 50,000 Daltons, at least 75,000 Daltons, at least 100,000 Daltons).

In some embodiments, a PHA adhesive composition can contain different PHAs (e.g., two different PHAs, three different PHAs, four different PHAs, five different PHAs) with a difference in the PDI of two of the PHAs being at least 0.05 (e.g., at least 0.10, at least 0.15, at least 0.20, at least 0.25, at least 0.30, at least 0.35, at least 0.40, at least 0.45, at least 0.50).

In certain embodiments, a PHA adhesive composition can contain one or more components in addition to the PHA. For example, in some embodiments, a PHA composition can contain at most about 95 weight percent (e.g., at most about 90 weight percent, at most about 80 weight percent, at most about 70 weight percent, at most about 60 weight percent, at most about 50 weight percent, at most about 40 weight percent, at most about 30 weight percent, at most about 20 weight percent, at most about 10 weight percent, at most about five weight percent, at most about two weight percent) of one or more additional components and/or at least about 5 weight percent PHA (e.g., at least about 10 weight percent PHA, at least about 20 weight percent PHA, at least about 30 weight percent PHA, at least about 40 weight percent PHA, at least about 50 weight percent PHA, at least about 60 weight percent PHA, at least about 70 weight percent PHA, at least about 80 weight percent PHA, at least about 90 weight percent PHA, at least about 95 weight percent PHA, at least about 98 weight percent PHA).

In some embodiments, a PHA composition can contain one or more solvents. For example, in certain embodiments, a PHA adhesive composition can contain at most about 90 weight percent solvent (e.g., at most about 80 weight percent solvent, at most about 75 weight percent solvent, at most about 70 weight percent solvent, at most about 65 weight percent solvent, at most about 60 weight percent solvent, at most about 55 weight percent solvent, at most about 50 weight percent solvent, at most about 45 weight percent solvent, at most about 40 weight percent solvent, at most about 35 weight percent solvent, at most about 30 weight percent solvent, at most about 25 weight percent solvent, at most about 20 weight percent solvent, at most about 15 weight percent solvent, at most about 10 weight percent solvent, at most about five weight percent solvent, at most about two weight percent solvent, at most about one weight percent solvent).

In general, a solvent can be selected as desired. Examples of solvents include water and organic solvents. Examples of organic solvents include hexane, heptane, benzene, toluene, ether, methyl *tert*-butyl ether (MTBE), ethyl acetate, butyl acetate, methylene chloride, chloroform, acetonitrile, methanol, ethanol, isopropanol, and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol.

In certain embodiments, the solvent can be a mixed solvent system comprising two or more solvents. Such solvent systems include homogeneous mixed aqueous solvent mixtures (e.g., acetonitrile/water), homogeneous mixed organic solvent mixtures (MTBE/butylacetate),

heterogeneous mixed organic solvent mixtures (e.g., heptane/acetonitrile) or heterogeneous mixed organic solvent/water mixtures (e.g., coalescing solvents, e.g. toluene/water).

In certain embodiments, a PHA adhesive composition can contain one or more adhesive additives. For example, in some embodiments, a PHA adhesive composition can contain at most  
5 about 95 weight percent adhesive additive (e.g., at most about 90 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 85 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 80 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 75 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 70 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 65 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 60 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 55 weight percent adhesive additive, at most  
10 about 50 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 45 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 40 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 35 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 30 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 25 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 20 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 15 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 10 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 5 weight percent adhesive additive, at most about 1 weight percent adhesive additive, at most 0.5 weight percent adhesive additive) with the remainder being one or more PHAs and optionally one or more solvents.

Examples of adhesive additives include tackifiers (e.g., hydrocarbon tackifying resins). Hydrocarbon tackifying resins are commercially available, for example, as a terpene-type resin,  
20 (tradename ZONOREX , Arizona Chemical Company) or a phenolic modified terpene resin (tradename PICOTEX, Hercules Corporation).

In certain embodiments, a PHA adhesive composition can be cross-linked to improve internal strength of the adhesive compositions. In some embodiments, a PHA composition can contain a cross-linking agent, and optionally a thermal or photochemical initiator (e.g., benzoyl  
25 peroxide, benzophenone).

In certain embodiments, a PHA adhesive composition can contain a wax (e.g., 12-hydroxystearamide), a stabilizer (e.g., 1,3,5-trimethyl-2,4,6-tris-(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxybenzyl) benzene), a plasticizer (e.g. a phthalate), and/or a colorant (e.g., titanium dioxide).

In certain embodiments, a PHA adhesive composition can be prepared by dissolving a  
30 PHA in a solvent to form a solution that contains at most about 50 weight percent PHA (e.g., at most about 45 weight percent PHA, at most about 40 weight percent PHA, at most about 35

weight percent PHA, at most about 30 weight percent PHA, at most about 25 weight percent PHA, at most about 20 weight percent PHA, at most about 15 weight percent PHA, at most about 14 weight percent PHA, at most about 13 weight percent PHA, at most about 12 weight percent PHA, at most about 11 weight percent PHA, at most about 10 weight percent PHA, at most about 9 weight percent PHA, at most about 8 weight percent PHA, at most about 7 weight percent PHA, at most about 6 weight percent PHA, at most about 5 weight percent PHA, at most about 2.5 weight percent PHA, at most about 1 weight percent PHA). The solvent can be a single or mixed solvent.

The PHA solution can be applied to a substrate surface (e.g., by machine or by hand) to form a layer (e.g., a substantially uniform layer) of the PHA solution on the substrate surface. In some embodiments, the layer can have a thickness of at most about 300 microns ( $\mu$ ) (e.g., at most about 275 $\mu$ , at most about 250 $\mu$ , at most about 225 $\mu$ , at most about 200 $\mu$ , at most about 175 $\mu$ , at most about 150 $\mu$ ).

Some or all of the solvent can then be removed to leave behind a layer of a PHA adhesive composition on the substrate surface. In certain embodiments, solvent removal can be carried out by natural evaporation (e.g., under ambient conditions with substantially no deliberate displacement of solvent vapors from the vicinity of the substrate or forced evaporation). In some embodiments, solvent removal can be carried out by deliberate displacement of solvent vapors from the vicinity of the substrate (e.g., by a directed stream of air or an inert gas, such as nitrogen or argon). Solvent removal can be carried out, for example, at a temperature of at most about 40°C (e.g., at most about 35°C, at most about 30°C, at most about 25°C, at most about 20°C, at most about 15°C).

The extent of solvent removal can be monitored by gravimetric methods (e.g. drying of the substrate surface until a constant weight of the substrate surface is achieved) or spectroscopic techniques (e.g., removing a sample of the adhesive composition from the substrate surface and obtaining a  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of the sample to detect the solvent). In some embodiments, the substrate surface containing the layer of the PHA adhesive composition can be used for forming an adhesive bond with a second substrate surface when the PHA adhesive composition contains at most about 10 weight percent (e.g., at most about 9 weight percent, at most about 8 weight percent, at most about 7 weight percent, at most about 6 weight percent, at most about 5 weight percent, at most about 4 weight percent, at most about 3 weight percent, at most about 2 weight

percent, at most about 1 weight percent, at most 0.5 weight percent, at most 0.1 weight percent) solvent.

In certain embodiments, a PHA adhesive composition can be formed by placing a PHA between two substrate surfaces and pressing the surfaces with a pressure (e.g., at most about 10 psig, at most about 5 psig, at most about 1 psig) at a desired temperature (e.g., at most about 130°C (e.g., at most about 120°C, at most about 110°C, at most about 100°C, at most about 90°C, at most about 80°C) for a period of time (e.g., at most about 30 seconds, at most about 20 seconds, at most about 15 seconds, at most about 10 seconds, at most about 5 seconds, at most about 1 second). For example, a household iron can be used during this process. The pressed substrate surfaces can then be cooled (e.g., to at most about 20°C, at most about 15°C, at most about 10°C) for a period of time (e.g., at least about 5 minutes, at least about 10 minutes, at least about 15 minutes). The substrate surfaces can then be separated and stored at a desired temperature (e.g., at least about 20°C, at least about 23°C, at least about 25°C, at least about 27°C) for a period of time (e.g., at least about 60 minutes, at least about 70 minutes, at least about 80 minutes, at least about 90 minutes, at least about 100 minutes).

In certain embodiments, when two surfaces are to be adhered to one another, one substrate surface can be coated with the adhesive composition and the second surface can be uncoated. In other embodiments, both surfaces can be coated with the adhesive composition.

In certain embodiments, lamination can be carried out by applying pressure over the area of the contacted substrate surfaces, wherein the surfaces are disposed on a horizontal platform. The laminating pressure can be applied with, for example, the palm of a human hand, a hand-operated roller, or mechanical press.

Each substrate surface can represent a top, side, bottom, etc. of any article. In certain embodiments, the substrate surface can be an overlaying surface which is secured to the top, side, bottom, etc. of any article (e.g., a plastic film lining a cardboard box interior or exterior). In some embodiments, the two substrate surfaces to be laminated can be located on the same article e.g., two overlapping flaps used to seal the contents of a box or similar container. In other embodiments, the two substrate surfaces to be laminated can be located on two separate articles.

The substrate surfaces can be composed of materials, which can include, for example, Mylar, paper, coated paper, poly(tetrafluoroethylene) (PTFE), poly(ethylene terephthalate) (PET), PHA films, fibers, non-wovens or other articles, polylactic acid films, non wovens, food

trays or containers, synthetic biodegradable polyesters films or articles, cellophane, or aluminum foil. In certain embodiments, the two substrate surfaces to be laminated can be made of the same material. In other embodiments, the two substrate surfaces can be made of different materials.

The follow examples are illustrative, and not be construed as limiting.

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#### EXAMPLE 1

##### Determination of Surface Tack Time Value

10 A galvanised steel washer having mass of 13.85g with external diameter 38.17mm and internal diameter 13.41mm was solvent cleaned to remove surface grease using acetone and allowed to dry. The steel washer was lightly placed onto a horizontal PHA surface conditioned at 20-25C and allowed to remain on the surface for a period of 60 seconds, after which the PHA surface was inverted and time for the washer to debond measured.

15

#### EXAMPLE 2

##### Preparation of PHA Adhesive Composition Solutions

20 A one liter glass beaker is equipped with an overhead stirrer and is charged with 450 g of butyl acetate and then 50 g of poly(R-3-hydroxybutyrate co 33.5 % 4-hydroxybutyrate) (Mw = 110,000) is added portionwise with vigorous stirring at 25°C. Stirring is continued until all of the PHA is observed to dissolve.

#### EXAMPLE 3

25 Poly R-3-hydroxybutyrate co 8% R-3-hydroxyvalerate (PHA1) having a glass transition temperature of +2C as measured by DSC (heating rate 10C/minute) and DSC crystallinity of approximately 54% was dissolved in dichloromethane and cast onto a Mylar polyester film and the solvent removed by forced evaporation. After 60 minutes two PHA1 films were laminated together under a pressure of 100psi for 10 seconds. No adhesion between the two films was observed, even when the laminating temperature was increase to 60C.



Surface tack time value of PHA1 was zero seconds. The test was repeated with an additional 50g placed on the washer during the initial contact period, surface tack time value was still zero seconds.

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#### EXAMPLES 4-7

Poly R-3-hydroxybutyrate co 8% R-3-hydroxyvalerate (PHA1) was dissolved in dichloromethane. To portions of this solution were added 50phr (parts per hundred PHA) and 100phr Foral 85 (Hercules Powder Co) a glycerol ester of hydrogenated wood rosin and Foral 105 (Hercules Powder Co) a pentareythritol ester of hydrogenated wood rosin. Films were cast onto Mylar polyester films and the solvent removed by forced evaporation. These were designated examples 4, 5, 6 and 7 respectively. After 60 minutes two films were laminated together under a pressure of 100psi for 10 seconds at 25C: negligible adhesion was observed for any of these compositions.

Surface tack time value of PHA1 was zero seconds. The test was repeated with an additional 50g placed on the washer during the initial contact period, surface tack time value was still zero seconds.

#### EXAMPLES 8-9

Tone 85 a polycaprolactone polymer from Union Carbide having a glass transition temperature of -60C (PHA2) and DSC crystallinity of 50% was dissolved in dichloromethane. To portions of this solution was added 0phr and 50phr Foral 105 (Hercules Powder Co) a pentareythritol ester of hydrogenated wood rosin. Films were cast onto Mylar polyester films and the solvent removed by forced evaporation. These were designated examples 8 and 9 respectively. After 60 minutes two films were laminated together under a pressure of 50psi for 10 seconds at 25C: negligible adhesion was observed for any of these compositions.

Surface tack time value of PHA2 was zero seconds. The test was repeated with an additional 50g placed on the washer during the initial contact period, surface tack time value was still zero seconds.

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#### EXAMPLE 10

Poly R-3-hydroxyoctanoate (PHA3) having a glass transition temperature of –35C as measured by DSC and DSC crystallinity of 15% was dissolved in dichloromethane and cast onto a Mylar polyester film and the solvent removed by forced evaporation, the films had no surface finger tack. After 60 minutes two PHA3 films were laminated together under a pressure of 100psi for 10 seconds, a moderately strong bond was formed. Even after allowing the film to dry for 2 hours prior to lamination, an acceptable bond could be formed.

Surface tack time value of PHA3 was 2.5 seconds.

#### EXAMPLE 11

Poly R-3-hydroxyoctanoate (PHA4) emulsion having a glass transition temperature of –35C as was cast onto paper and the water removed by forced evaporation, the films had no surface finger tack. After 2 hours two PHA4 films were laminated together under a pressure of 100psi for 10 seconds, a strong bond was formed with paper failure occurring.

Surface tack time value of PHA4 was 1.5 seconds.

#### EXAMPLE 12

Films of poly R-3-hydroxyoctanoate (PHA5) were obtained by pressing the polymer between two PTFE sheets at 90C for 5 seconds, followed by cooling at 15C for 10 minutes, the films had no surface finger tack. The PHA5 films were stored at 25C for a further 60 minutes prior to being laminated together under a pressure of 100psi for 10 seconds. The film could not be separated.

Surface tack time value of PHA5 was 1.7 seconds.

#### EXAMPLE 13

Films of poly R 3-hydroxybutyrate co 20% 4-hydroxybutyrate (PHA6) having a glass transition temperature as measured by DSC of –14C and DSC crystallinity of 36% were obtained by pressing the polymer between two PTFE sheets at 120C for 5 seconds, followed by cooling at 15C for 10 minutes, the films had no surface finger tack. The PHA6 films were stored at 25C for a further 60 minutes prior to being laminated together under a pressure of 50psi for 10 seconds. The film could not be separated.

Surface tack time value of PHA6 was 2 seconds.

EXAMPLE 14

Films of poly R 3-hydroxybutyrate co 35% 4-hydroxybutyrate (PHA7) having a glass transition temperature as measured by DSC of -26C and DSC crystallinity of 15% were obtained by pressing the polymer between two PTFE sheets at 100C for 5 seconds, followed by cooling at 15C for 10 minutes. The films had very slight finger tack initially but this disappeared over the next 15 minutes. The PHA7 films were stored at 25C for a further 60 minutes prior to being laminated together under light hand pressure for 10 seconds. The film could not be separated.

Surface tack time value of PHA7 was 1 second.

EXAMPLE 15

Poly R-3-hydroxybutyrate co 35% 4-hydroxybutyrate (PHA8) having a glass transition temperature as measured by DSC of -26C was dissolved in ethyl acetate and cast onto a Mylar polyester film and the solvent removed by forced evaporation. After 60 minutes two PHA8 films were laminated together under a pressure of 50psi for 10 seconds, the films could not be separated.

Surface tack time value of PHA8 was 3.5 seconds.

EXAMPLE 16

Films of poly R-3-hydroxybutyrate co 14% 4-hydroxybutyrate (PHA9) having a glass transition temperature as measured by DSC of -10C and polystyrene equivalent weight average molecular weight of 352,000 as measured by GPC were obtained by pressing the polymer between two PTFE sheets at 140C for 5 seconds, followed by cooling at 15C for 10 minutes. The films had very slight finger tack initially but this disappeared over the next 15 minutes. The PHA films were stored at 25C for a further 60 minutes prior to being laminated together under a pressure of 100psi for 10 seconds. The film could not be separated. If the PHA laminated under a pressure of 20psi for 5 seconds, the films could be separated.

Surface tack time value of PHA9 was 0.5 seconds.

EXAMPLE 17

Films of poly R-3-hydroxybutyrate co 14% 4-hydroxybutyrate (PHA10) having a glass transition temperature as measured by DSC of -10C and polystyrene equivalent weight average molecular weight of 98,000 as measured by GPC were obtained by pressing the polymer between two PTFE sheets at 140C for 5 seconds, followed by cooling at 15C for 10 minutes. The films had very slight finger tack initially but this disappeared over the next 15 minutes. The PHA films were stored at 25C for a further 60 minutes prior to being laminated together under a pressure of 20psi for 5 seconds. The film could not be separated.

Surface tack time value of PHA10 was 1 second.

#### EXAMPLE 18

A PHA polymer comprising 66.5% 3 R hydroxybutyrate and 33.5% 4 hydroxybutyrate of molecular weight (Mw) 110,000 was dissolved in butyl acetate to produce a solution with 13% w/w polymer content. The solution was applied to a untreated PET film using a knurled bar to provide a uniform 200 micron wet film. The solvent was removed by natural evaporation at 20-25C. After 24 hours no solvent could be detected in the coated PET sample. The PHA film was tack free to touch. When two PHA coated PET films were brought gently into contact (contact pressure estimated at <1psi) immediate adhesion between the PHA films was observed. Good autohesion was observed even after the film had been aged for 10 days.

#### EXAMPLE 19

As example 18 but the PHA comprising 70% 3 R hydroxybutyrate and 30% 4 hydroxybutyrate of molecular weight (Mw) 350,000 was dissolved in butyl acetate to produce a 10% solids content solution. Good autohesion between PHA films were observed after the film had been allowed to age for 24 hours at 20-25C

#### EXAMPLE 20

As example 18 but the PHA comprising 78% 3 R hydroxybutyrate and 22% 4 hydroxybutyrate of molecular weight (Mw) 850,000 was dissolved in acetone to produce a 8% solids content solution. Autohesion was observed after allowing the film to dry for 60 minutes, however autohesion was lost when tested after 24 hours.

EXAMPLE 21

As example 18 but PET film replaced by Cellophane film supplied by UCB. Excellent autohesion was observed after the film had been aged at 20-25C for 10 days.

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EXAMPLE 22

A PHA polymer comprising 66.5% 3 R hydroxybutyrate and 33.5% 4 hydroxybutyrate of molecular weight (Mw) 110,000 was dissolved in butyl acetate to produce a solution with 13% w/w polymer content. The solution was applied to a plastic film using a knurled bar to provide a uniform 200 micron wet film. The solvent was removed by natural evaporation at 20-25C.

10

Cold Seal Adhesion: lamination of the adhesive coated film to a piece of uncoated film using very light hand pressure (<2psi). Immediately after lamination the strength of the adhesive bond was assessed. The results are summarized in Table 1.

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Table 1. Summary of Cold Seal Adhesion Experiments.

Coated substrate	Aging period of Coated substrate	Uncoated substrate	Strength of bond
Untreated PET	24 hrs	Untreated PET	Very good
Untreated PET	72 hrs	Cellophane	Very good
Untreated PET	240 hrs	PLA	Very good
Untreated PET	240 hrs	Coated paper	Good
Cellophane	24 hrs	Untreated PET	Very good
Cellophane	72 hrs	Cellophane	Very good
Cellophane	240 hrs	PLA	Very good

EXAMPLE 23

A PHA polymer comprising 66.5% 3 R hydroxybutyrate and 33.5% 4 hydroxybutyrate of molecular weight (Mw) 110,000 was dissolved in butyl acetate to produce a solution with 13% w/w polymer content. The solution was applied to a plastic film using a knurled bar to provide a uniform 200 micron wet film. The solvent was removed by natural evaporation at 20-25C. Heat Seal Adhesion: lamination of the adhesive coated film to a piece of uncoated film using a domestic iron set on setting 2 (surface temperature 70-80C) and light hand pressure (<5psi).

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Immediately after lamination the strength of the adhesive bond was assessed. The results are summarized in Table 2.

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Table 2. Summary of Hot Seal Adhesion Experiments.

Coated substrate	Aging period of Coated substrate	Uncoated substrate	Strength of bond
Untreated PET	24 hrs	Untreated PET	Cohesive failure
Untreated PET	72 hrs	Cellophane	Cohesive failure
Untreated PET	240 hrs	PLA	Cohesive failure
Untreated PET	240 hrs	Coated paper	Paper surface failure
Untreated PET	240 hrs	Aluminium foil	Good strength, adhesive failure
Cellophane	24 hrs	Untreated PET	Cohesive failure
Cellophane	72 hrs	Cellophane	Cohesive failure
Cellophane	240 hrs	PLA	Cohesive failure

#### EXAMPLE 24

10 A PHA polymer comprising 66.5% 3 R hydroxybutyrate and 33.5% 4 hydroxybutyrate of molecular weight (Mw) 110,000 was dissolved in butyl acetate to produce a solution with 13% w/w polymer content. The solution was applied to a crosslinked polysiloxane coated release paper using a knurled bar to provide a uniform 200 micron wet film. The solvent was removed by natural evaporation at 20-25C. The dry film was laminated to a paper foil using a warm iron and the release paper removed to produce an adhesive coated paper substrate. The coated paper was then hot laminated to various substrates including untreated PET, Cellophane, PLA, aluminum foil, glass simulating a labeling process. In all case good adhesion was observed with cohesive failure after the bond had been allowed to mature for 15-30 minutes. Application of a warm iron to the paper surface of a disbanded sample resulted in re-adhesion between the two substrates with equivalent adhesion as with the original bond.

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Other embodiments are in the claims.